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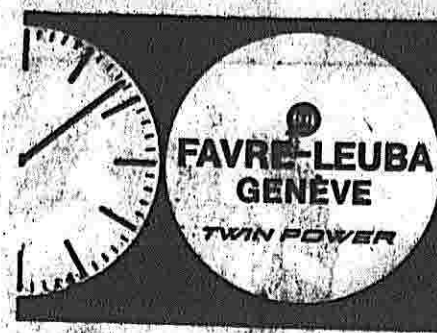
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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 208

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1966 (GAUS 10, 1345, S.H.)

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## MAIWANDWAL DECLARES MAHIPAR PLANT OPEN More Power For Homes And Small-Scale Industries

**KABUL, DEC. 1, (Bakhtar).—**Inaugurating the Mahipar Hydro Electric Plant today, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal called the completion of this project another example of the untiring efforts of the people of Afghanistan under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King in the development of the economic infrastructure that will constitute another step on the path of the country's progress. Maiwandwal inaugurated the Mahipar plant at 12 noon today by pressing a special button which activated the turbines.

He added that the benefit of this project both in terms of domestic heating and lighting as well as point of view of providing power to operate light industries will be considerable. The establishment and strengthening of light industries with the help and guidance of the government will have a notable effect in decreasing imports of foreign consumer goods and in expanding general economic activities in the country. Therefore, the Mahipar Hydro Electric Plant will play a useful role in the fulfilment of a number of projects envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan.

Maiwandwal mentioned the co-operation and technical assistance provided by the Federal Republic of Germany to complete the project and also expressed appreciation for their friendly assistance in other economic and cultural fields in Afghanistan.

The inauguration was attended by Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, cabinet members, FRG ambassador, Dr. Gerhard Moltmann members of the diplomatic corps, the FRG embassy staff, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Dr. Moltmann delivered a speech on behalf of Dr. Werner Dollinger, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation who could not attend the ceremony, because of changes in the FRG cabinet. The speech said the joint efforts and hard work of people of Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany have built a plant which will provide the required energy for further economic endeavours. It hoped that the Mahipar Plant would be as successful in operation as it was in construction. This winter the plant will provide the citizens of Kabul with ample electricity and ensure that Afghanistan's economy operates without power restrictions.

The Federal Republic of Germany is fully aware that Afghanistan is an independent country that has never yielded to foreign domination. The Federal Republic of Germany has high regard for her independence. The speech added that Afghanistan, in the eyes of the Federal Republic of Germany, demonstrates the successful application of development aid.

A number of vocational schools have been established in Afghanistan with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany. The FRG is helping Afghanistan to develop Pakhtia province.

In reference to the friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany, the speech mentioned His Majesty the King's state visit there as well as the forthcoming visit of FRG President Heinrich Lübke to Afghanistan.

A number of other projects in Kabul and other parts of the country are being implemented in cooperation with FRG organisations and credits. All these efforts will help assist Afghanistan's development plans.

Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Salim also spoke on the occasion. He said the Mahipar Hydro-electric project was launched in order to meet the general electrical requirements of Kabul and its suburbs especially during the winter so that a constant supply of electricity may be ensured throughout the year. He said the Ministry of Mines and Industries was amply guided by the valuable instruction of His Majesty and the government.

He explained that the installation of the third turbine was also in progress, the cost being financed from the total cost of the project. With the installation and operation of the third turbine the total capacity of the Mahipar plant will reach 66,000 kw. The two turbines operating at the present jointly produce 44,000 kw.

**STOP PRESS**

Eng. Abdullah Gulijan, President of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, said that 51 million marks were spent on construction work, 15 million marks on installations, 6 million marks on steel structures, five million marks on drawing up the plan and two million marks on the diversion dam.

He said five kilometres of tunnels were dug, 2500 Afghans and 150 Germans worked on the project during peak activity. The project was completed in 22 months.

Dr. Schmidt Horiz who was to attend the inauguration could not reach Kabul on time due to heavy snowfalls in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Before inaugurating the plant Prime Minister Maiwandwal distributed a number of third degree Orders of Star and Industry medals awarded by His Majesty to deserving workers.

The Prime Minister said it was a great source of pleasure to him that one of the country's development projects which has been constructed in keeping with high technical standards in a short period of time was being inaugurated. He conveyed the deep sense of appreciation of the people of Afghanistan to the Federal Republic of Germany. And now "in the name of Almighty God and in the hope of long live for His Majesty the King, and the further progress of Afghanistan I declare this project opened."

To mark the occasion a luncheon was given by the Ministry of Mines and Industry at the Pule Charkhi Club which was attended by Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, some cabinet members, Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann and FRG specialists who worked on the project.

## FRG Gives 6,400,000 Dm. Loan For Kabul Water Supply Plan



Deputy Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziyae (left) exchange documents with Ernst Lusa, director of the Kreditanstalt Bank, under which Afghanistan is to receive an FRG loan for the Kabul water supply project.

**KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**The Federal Republic of Germany will give Afghanistan a 6,400,000 DM loan to complete the third project to provide drinking water to Kabul city.

The agreement for the loan was signed between the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mohammad Anwar Ziyae, and Hans Erich Bachem and Ernst Lusa, Director of the Kreditanstalt Bank (Reconstruction Loans Corporation) of Frankfurt.

The project envisages tapping of subterranean water in the Afshar region, near Kabul, and includes installation of main pumps and construction of buildings to house them, construction of a main water reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 cu. m. and local reservoirs, and installation of booster pumps and pipelines.

Officials of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, the president of construction in the Kabul municipality and members of the Federal German embassy were present at the signing.

The loan, which carries an interest of 3 per cent, is repayable in 25 years, with a "grace period" of eight years.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal inaugurates Mahipar Hydroelectric plant by cutting the ribbon. On his right is First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nour Ahmad Etemadi and on his left is Mines and Industries Minister Engineer Abdul Samad Salim.

## Gowon Proposes Constitutional Conference Be Held

**Lagos, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—**Nigeria's military head of state, Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon, announced Wednesday night that a representative constituent assembly would be set up to work out a constitution for a stable federation.

In a nationwide broadcast, he rejected the idea of a temporary constitution, proposed at recent constitutional talks by Eastern Nigeria and more recently by Western Nigeria.

Colonel Gowon said he would announce details later of a "fully representative constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution which will reflect the genuine wishes of all Nigerians distinct from regional blocs, tribal groups and vested political interests."

## Meshrano Jirgah Debate

**KABUL, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—**The draft law on the formation of political parties was debated by the Meshrano Jirgah yesterday. The sitting was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi.

## Erhard Resigns, Kiesinger Due To Be Elected Today

**BONN, Dec. 1, (AP).—**Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of West Germany resigned Wednesday after more than three years in office.

President Heinrich Lübke's office said he had sent in a letter of resignation.

Kurt George Kiesinger, due to be elected today to replace Erhard, announced that his Christian Democratic party had overwhelmingly approved his new cabinet in an unprecedented combination of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats, out of power since 1930, have still to give their final endorsement but their leader, West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, asked Wednesday night if there would be a grand coalition, said: "I hope so." Informed sources said they expected the cabinet list to be approved by the Social Democrats, despite opposition from some party members to coalition with the Christian Democrats.

## Home News In Brief

**TALOQAN, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**Work on the construction of a bridge over the Talogan River 10 miles north of the city which began a month ago has been completed and the bridge is now open to traffic.

The 400 metres long bridge which is seven metres wide links Talogan with Khanabad woleswali.

**KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**The 12th grade of the Istiqlal High School has given 2500 cc of blood to the blood bank which has been accepted with thanks.

**KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**Janat Khan Gharwal, President of the Pashtun Tejaraty bank, held a reception in honour of Oziyov, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, last evening. It was attended by the Minister of Commerce, officials of the Ministry and officials of banks and commercial establishments.

**BAGHLAN, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**Four literacy courses enrolled 186 adults at the Pule Khumri textile factory yesterday.

They are sponsored by the Baghlan provincial education department.

## London Karakul Auction Brings Over \$2 Million

**KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—**The recent auction of Afghan karakul in London brought \$2,879,458.40. There were 493,118 pelts on auction. 361,918 pelts were sold. Of the 145,108 black pelts on sale, 75 per cent were sold at an average price of over \$6 each, a source in D'Afghanistan Bank said. The average for all the pelts was \$7.96.

## Barbados—Youngest, Smallest Nation

**BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Dec. 1, (AP).—**This tiny Caribbean island early Wednesday ended 339 years of British colonial rule and became the youngest and smallest of 26 independent countries in the western hemisphere.

The birth of the new nation came two minutes after midnight in colourful ceremonies. With floodlights dimmed down, the Union Jack was lowered and the royal blue and gold Barbadian banner was lifted amid cheers from thousands of citizens and invited guests.

Immediately thereafter the Duke of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II, handed over to Prime Minister Earl Walton Barrow a white bound volume containing the constitutional instruments of the new nation.

A burst of fireworks accompanied by cheers went up. After a few minutes spectators were treated to

## Budapest Congress Participants Urge World Conference

**BUDAPEST, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—**Czechoslovakia Wednesday came out in favour of the call for an international conference to decide what to do about China's "splitting activities" in the Communist movement.

Hungary and Bulgaria have already declared their support for such a meeting at the present congress of the Hungarian Communist Party. North Korea passed over the call in silence.

The Czechoslovak party was "very disquieted" by present Peking policies, Oldrich Cernik, a member of the Czechoslovak party presidium said.

These policies prevented a united stand against United States aggression in Vietnam, and did immeasurable damage to socialism, he told the congress here.

The Czechoslovak party believed conditions were ripening for calling an international conference of communist and workers parties, he said.

Cernik said the proposed conference should be "a frank and comradely exchange of opinions on present and future problems."

It would contribute to strengthening the unity of the international Communist and workers movement and enhance its capacity for action.

Support for a conference also came from the Danish, Finnish, French and Greek parties.

But the Danes and Finns, although agreeing in principle and attacking the Chinese, posed conditions for convening the gathering.

Paul Thomsen, a member of the Danish party's political committee, said the conference should not pass judgment but work for restoring unity of action in the interest of the freedom and peace of the Vietnamese people.

Finland's delegate said the world meeting must be prepared carefully and should comprise as many parties as possible.

## Govt. Announcement

**KABUL, Dec. 1, A number of people here participated in demonstrations yesterday which caused disturbances in certain parts of the city.**

Since according to the spirit of Article 32 of the Constitution violent and provocative gatherings are not allowed, the government is watching the situation carefully and will prosecute those responsible for the disorders and provocations in accordance with the law.

## UN Assembly Asks Nations Not To Threaten Or Use Force

**NEW YORK, Dec. 1, (Combined Wire Services).—**A resolution calling on all countries to refrain from the threat or use of force in international relations was overwhelmingly approved Wednesday by the UN General Assembly.

The Assembly voted 98 to 2 for the resolution, with 8 abstentions. It essentially reaffirmed principles in the UN Charter prohibiting the use of force and upholding the right of all peoples to self-determination.

The United States, the Soviet Union and France were among countries voting for the resolution. Britain and Portugal voted against it. "To the extent that it restated the principles of the Charter, it was unnecessary," Lord Caradon, the British delegate, told the Assembly. "To the extent it arose from an exercise in political propaganda, it was undesirable."

## Thant Will Stay, Associates Say

The proposal is a much modified version of a resolution initiated by Czechoslovakia that some observers said would give Eastern bloc delegations a vehicle for attacking American intervention in South Vietnam.

Complaining of an "anti-U.S. gloss" in the Czechoslovak proposal, the United States and Costa Rica introduced their own resolution condemning not only the use of force by one state against another but also subversion and terrorism aimed at the overthrow of foreign governments.

Canada then proposed a third resolution calling for further study of the legal aspects of the use of force and the right of self-determination.

The compromise resolution approved Wednesday incorporates the main features of all three proposals. It was co-sponsored by 22 countries, including Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica and Canada, which participated in the drafting of the three previous resolutions.

In explaining his vote against the resolution, Lord Caradon said the United Nations wastes too much time on proposals "conceived in propaganda and delivered in hurried compromise."

"It is surely time that someone objected," he said.

In the Political Committee, India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia have proposed that the

Soviet item on eliminating foreign military bases be taken out of the United Nations and turned over to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

After several days of debate the three non-aligned nations Wednesday introduced their proposal on the item.

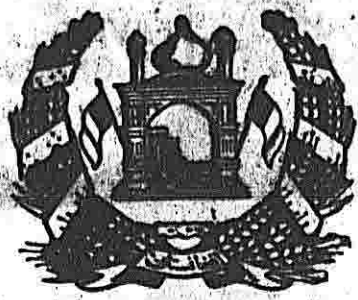
They suggested that the Political Committee and the General Assembly transmit all documents and records on the item to the Disarmament Conference. The move would cut off further consideration of the issue at the United Nations this year.

Also on Wednesday Haiti and Honduras joined the growing list of countries criticising the item as a vehicle for new propaganda bargains.

The delegate of Bulgaria and Al-

(Continued on page 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

The great law of culture is: Let each become all that he was created capable of being; expand, if possible, to his full growth; resisting all impediments casting off all foreign, especially all noxious adhesions; and show himself at length in his own shape and stature, be those what.

—Thomas Carlyle

## The Small, New Nation In Caribbean

The Caribbean island of Barbados became independent at midnight last night. The island, which has about a quarter of a million population, has been under British rule almost since the 17th century. The three-cornered, 166 square mile island is the most easterly of the West Indies group, and lies in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a paradise for tourists, has very little vegetation and a fair supply of natural gas.

It is the most densely populated among the West Indies group. Though one of the smallest, it is one of the few Commonwealth countries which had their own constitutional instrumentalities for the several centuries. The new constitution includes the terms of the Charter of Barbados, given to it by one of the expedition leaders sent there during the Cromwell period. The main features of the charter which are incorporated in the constitution are those relating to the imposition of taxes, which may be levied only by the consent of the people of the island, freedom of trade, a government headed by a Governor and a Council and an Assembly freely chosen.

With the organisation of political parties after World War II, political liberties became a reality. The Barbados Labour Party was organised during this period and it won the general election in 1951. The election also marked the grant of adult suffrage to the people. Although the 1955 general election returned the Labour Party to power, the party split into two factions over the issue of the First Five Year Plan. The splinter faction later became the Democratic Party, and in the succeeding elections in

1961 it defeated the Labour Party.

In September, 1965, talks were held on the formation of a federation consisting of Barbados and other West Indies islands. But the government rejected the federation plan and instead proposed the establishment of an independent Barbados. With the high literacy that the island state has, it is certain that it will achieve new successes.

Even as long ago as the days of Charles I the British were keen to have one Governor for all the islands of the area. But Barbados has consistently refused to join any form of federation. During the several constitutional conferences that were held between 1950 to 1960, some of the islands, including Jamaica, Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago and Honduras agreed to form a federation. But in the 1960-64 period islands such as Tobago, Jamaica, and Guiana withdrew from it and in August, 1965, Barbados announced its proposals for independence. The Barbados constitutional conference held in London this year approved the proposals.

In welcoming Barbados to the community of free and independent nations, we hope that she will one day agree to join a federation of all the neighbouring islands. Political fragmentation costs the newly emergent small nations dear and they face great international pressure, sometimes to an extent that makes national existence difficult. The inclusion of Barbados in a federation of neighbouring islands will save her from the high expense, for instance, of stationing diplomatic missions in foreign countries, at the United Nations and other international organisations.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad*, the morning Pakhtu daily, carried an editorial entitled "Mahipar Electric Plant." The Mahipar power plant, work on which was started early in 1965, has been completed with Federal German assistance and is due to be commissioned Thursday. After giving some technical details of the plant and mentioning the fact that it lies close to the capital city, where electric consumption in homes is constantly rising the paper said the Afghan Electric Institute should lower rates for electricity used for heating and cooking.

If this is done people will use more electricity and give up using wood, etc. This in turn will mean considerable saving of the country's forests, which are now being cut for fuel.

The editorial also expressed appreciation for the assistance given by the Federal Republic of Germany in the construction of the plant.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the government's efforts to introduce tea cultivation in Afghanistan. It said in advanced countries a cup of tea or coffee after dinner is considered a luxury, but in this country a pot of tea, a few grains of sugar and bread at times constitute a meal. That is why we have to import large quantities of tea each year by land and by air. Any unforeseen interruption of the import of this commodity results in a big rise in its price.

The government is exploring the possibilities of cultivating tea in Pakhtia and Kunduz.

It is too early, said the editorial, to pass any judgment on the feasibility of planting tea in Afghanistan, but in any event there is everything to be said in favour of studying and exploring the possibility.

The editorial mentioned two advantages in growing tea within the country. First of all it will save a considerable amount of foreign currency and secondly it will make tea consumers independent of fluctuations in imported supplies. It then expressed the hope that the studies going on in this connection will bear fruit in the interest of the national economy.

A letter to the editor published in yesterday's *Anis* signed Najib from Kitabroshi draws the attention of the municipal authorities to the

need to reconstruct the suspension bridge linking Khaban with Temour Shahi Wakt. The bridge was serving a useful purpose because the two main bridges on the Kabul river on either side of the suspension bridge cannot cope with the pedestrian and vehicular traffic, which is constantly increasing. The suspension bridge, if reconstructed, will take a considerable load of pedestrian traffic off the two main bridges and provide a short cut to people.

Another letter says that government officials should not be asked to provide a doctor's certificate if they have to take sick leave. This is undermining the prestige of government employees.

## WORLD PRESS

The Inter-American Press Association has condemned the Brazilian government for suspending the political rights of a Rio de Janeiro newspaper publisher.

The action was taken Monday on behalf of Helio Fernandes, editor and publisher of *Tribuna da Imprensa*.

At the same time, the chairman of the Association's committee on freedom of the press cabled the Brazilian President urging restoration of Fernandes' right to editorial control of the newspaper.

The military government stripped Fernandes of his political rights on November 10 under a decree. The *New York Times* said on U.S. grain supplies to India: "President Johnson's decision to interrupt American grain shipments to India in mid-December, just as famine threatens and critical elections approach, is a serious error. But there is still time to limit the damage."

"It now appears that the port jam-up in India as scheduled American ships go in January may delay unloading for some days. As it takes four to six weeks to charter and load vessels, an immediate decision to resume shipments can prevent a gap. A continuous bridge of boats is vital because India's port facilities can barely meet the country's annual import needs now."

"The White House statement that the new drought required a new survey is unconvincing. It does not explain why shipments are being held up while the study is made."

"It is true that the United States wants India to open its doors wider for private construction of fertiliser plants by foreign companies. Washington also wants New Delhi to force surplus states in India to

share their food with those in drought areas. New Delhi undoubtedly should do more on both scores."

The *Peking People's Daily* says in an editorial on the 22nd Albanian national day: "The Albanian Party of Labour is a revolutionary party armed with Marxism-Leninism. Under its leadership, the industrious and brave Albanian people, holding a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other in defence of the heavy encirclement by imperialism and modern revisionism, and relying on their own efforts and working hard in top gear and scored remarkable achievements in building socialism."

It quotes Chairman Mao's message of greetings to the fifth congress of the Albanian party "Heroic People's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe. The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia and all the other cliques of renegades and scabs of various shades are mere dust heaps in comparison, while you, a lofty mountain, tower to the skies."

It adds that "the Chinese people feel most honoured in and proud of having the Albanian people as their closest comrades-in-arms."

A commentary in the *Hanoi Quan Doi Nhan Dan* says: "The dismal defeat suffered recently in Tay Ninh province by the U.S. 196th Brigade, which was boosted by the U.S. aggressors as their first light infantry brigade in South Vietnam, is another serious warning to the U.S. aggressors."

"The disastrous failure of the brigade has shattered the initiative of the U.S. commanders right from the start."

## Making A Temporary Ceasefire Lasting

BY WAKERBEN

If the spirit is there, the temporary ceasefire announced by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam could provide the grounds for peace in that battle-torn country. The Viet Cong announcement for a Christmas and New Year ceasefire is now being studied by the South Vietnam government and allied forces and there should be no reason for them not to do likewise, although the South Vietnamese Prime Minister Marshal Kao Ky, said last week that past experiences have shown that the Viet Cong are using occasion for regrouping their forces.

Last year too a temporary ceasefire was declared by the warring sides in South Vietnam and the people of the world wished the ceasefire would become a permanent arrangement. The fact that things did not work out that way should not cause despair.

There is no doubt that as this war continues, we are drifting inch by inch towards a bigger war. The war in Vietnam can be viewed by some as an isolated war, but others feel the fighting may escalate. There are also people who see the Vietnam war as the main obstacle to understanding and agreement on some other urgent issues threatening world peace and security. For instance, the world must reach an agreement

on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons but the Vietnam war has delayed this agreement. There must be a gradual progress towards other phases of disarmament and a complete ban on all kind of nuclear tests. But this seems impossible as long as the war in Vietnam continues.

If the war in Vietnam stops there is every chance of improved East-West relations.

Any move towards ending the war in that Southeast Asian country should be considered as providing an opportunity for reaching agreement on other urgent problems between the East and the West.

It is in this context that any prospect that the fighting in Vietnam may stop has been welcomed by all peace-loving quarters. And it is in this connection that the announcement of the Viet Cong about a brief truce deserves attention and comment. Many moves have been made, especially in the last two years to end the Vietnam war. Although these moves have not yielded any results and the war there is raging, it is hoped that both sides will realise the gravity of what is happening and will try to make the forthcoming truce a permanent

cease-fire. A political philosopher has said that politics is the art of compromise. It is only the spirit of compromise which could end the war in Vietnam. The United Nations has been unable to find a solution to the war in Vietnam, but the ceasefire gesture should be exploited by all parties who in one way or another can influence the two sides directly involved in Vietnam war to stop the fighting. It is certain that the people of South Vietnam themselves are tired of shedding each other's blood. They would like to see that all foreign intervention, no matter from whatever quarter, is ended. They want to concentrate their efforts and energies on economic welfare and raising their living standards.

If the South Vietnamese government and its allies agree, it will be in one month's time as temporary ceasefire will go into effect in Vietnam. For those quarters which try to bring peace in Vietnam there is going to be enough time to start "lobbying" to convince the two warring sides to make this ceasefire a permanent arrangement. Any move towards a de-escalation in Vietnam is a constructive step and should be encouraged.

## Harnessing The Atom For Peaceful Use

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency presented by Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of IAEA to General Assembly of the United Nations.

Just over 10 years ago Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, opened the conference on the statute on the International Atomic Energy Agency with the words:

"You are here to establish an international agency which will represent a decisive step on our road towards the full and free utilisation of atomic power for the benefit of all mankind." The 10th general conference of the Agency which took place in Vienna two months ago, gave us an opportunity to see how far we have been able to realise these hopes in the past decade and to draw upon our experience in planning for the year ahead.

"A factor of paramount importance is the dual nature of atomic energy, which is reflected in the dual function of the Agency—not only to promote, but also to safeguard the peaceful uses of atomic energy. What we call atomic energy in a broad sense is making its impact on our society in many areas. Of these, I would like here to dwell upon just a few: energy, as a key to industrial development, food and water."

Ten years ago, nuclear energy as a source of electric power was represented by one small plant generating five megawatts of electricity. Today, these five megawatts have been grown to approximately 8,000 megawatts. This figure is expected to reach 30,000 megawatts by 1970, and more than 200,000 megawatts in 1980. In one of the great industrial countries, more nuclear plants have been ordered during the past year than the total of all other types of power generating

plants. One of the most significant decisions has been to construct a 2,200 MW station in the midst of a coal producing area. Similar progress is taking place in most large industrial nations. Some smaller ones have indicated that they would, in future, turn exclusive to nuclear power. A new generation of breeder reactors, which will come on to line in decade or so, will only use about one 50th or so of the primary fuel needed by earlier plants to generate the same quantity of electricity.

One of the main themes of our 10th general conference was that the Agency should now be able to do more to help the developing countries, and that the time is coming for some re-orientation of its programmes, which I welcome. This view is perhaps also reflected in the fact that some technically advanced countries have for the first time pledged financial contributions to the Agency's own technical assistance programme. Gratifying though this is, even with these new contributions we will still only be able to attain some 70 per cent of a target which has been stable in financial terms, and has declined in real terms by about 20 per cent during the last eight years. We are, as a matter of fact, only able to take care of a small fraction of the requests for technical assistance received from developing countries.

Food and water provide good practical examples of the ways in which developing countries can use nuclear science to help solve one of the main problems of our time—the growing gap between the world's population and its food supplies. Two of the many promising uses of nuclear radiation are to protect and preserve food and to control and eliminate insect pests.

The use of nuclear technology

to produce fresh water from the sea has commanded the widest interest. Nuclear desalting seems now to be at about the same stage as nuclear electric power 10 years ago. It is therefore of utmost interest that a major industrial country is building a large dual-purpose nuclear plant which will produce both fresh water and electricity. Another major industrial country is planning to construct such a plant in the near future. The Agency has become a centre for the exchange of information on the progress achieved in nuclear desalting—a means whereby scientists and water experts from developing countries can keep in close touch with new advances.

In the light of the great potential of nuclear desalting, we should not overlook several other nuclear techniques in which great advances have been made during the last decade and which are already being applied on a fairly large scale though not nearly widely enough. These are the techniques for using radioactive and stable isotopes to map and measure the world's existing fresh water supplies, for instance, to measure natural underground reservoirs, to identify the sources of surface waters and measure their rates of flow, to measure the amount of water in the soil itself, and in the special natural forms of storage like ice and snow.

The Agency is cooperating with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and the World Meteorological Organisation, in applying these advanced techniques to many projects for exploiting water resources in the developing countries.

(To be contd.)

## Staffing Or Stuffing The UN Secretariat?

With a very few exceptions, UN members are unhappy over their representation on the 6,000-man staff of the UN Secretariat. These are the professional and skilled workers who keep the many wheels of the vast organisation running smoothly.

Though the actions of such bodies as the General Assembly and the Security Council command the world's headlines, 80 per cent of the UN's activity is concerned with economic and social development. This requires a staff of highly trained experts in a variety of fields to perform the technical tasks the organisation has undertaken to improve the lot of the world's less fortunate people.

Ever since it was founded 21 years ago, the UN has tried to achieve a satisfactory formula for allotting those jobs subject to geographical distribution without impairing the efficiency of the staff's performance.

The difficulty of the task is indicated by the fact that every year the Assembly's administrative and budgetary committees and the Secretary-General are subjected to blistering criticism from member states charging they have been slighted in apportioning staff positions.

This year is no exception as the committee again turns its attention to the problem that will keep it occupied well into December. On the basis of a formula approved by the Assembly in 1962, regions are over-represented on the staff. They are Western Europe which has a 22.3 per cent representation when its allotment is 19.4 per cent, Latin America with 10.8 per cent when it limit is 8.1 per cent and the Middle East, assigned 3.6 per cent but actually having 4.4 per cent.

The distribution for the other areas is as follows: (the first figure is the actual per centage, the second

in parentheses is the per centage assigned by the formula): Africa 9.6 (9.8); Asia and the Far East 16 (16.5); Eastern Europe 12.2 (17.3) and North America and the Caribbean 22.7 (25.3).

While the degree of over and under-representation might appear slight to an outsider, the variations have great significance for delegates anxious to have their nationals on the staff. It makes little difference that employees of the Secretariat theoretically work as international professionals rather than as citizens of the countries from which they come.

Africans, for example, claim they are under-represented though they are only two-tenths of one per cent below their quota, because they constitute only 7.4 per cent of the professional staff.

This point was emphasised before the committee by Hamdan Ben Aissa of Tunisia, Salomon Bakoto of Cameroon and Saad M. Angudi of Libya. Angudi noted that while the numerical strength of Africans was almost what it should be, not one of them was a Libyan. He also charged that despite the fact that 25 per cent of the UN membership was composed of French-speaking countries, only 15.8 per cent of the staff comes from those countries. Further, he charged, French-speaking candidates are also required to speak English, while those coming from English-speaking countries are not required to speak French.

Leocadio A. Dloaso from the Philippines complained that some countries were highly over-represented; noting that 11 of 26 Asians holding high posts come from one country. He was followed by Mohammad Yunus of Pakistan who charged that in the Asian region, comprising 18 nations, one country entitled to 25 jobs actually had 65.

Interpreting these remarks as an attack on India, Indian spokesman Shindera K. Singh replied that attacks based on bilateral relations between countries had no place in the debate and accused the former speakers of exercising a "strange logic" in arguing they "would like to be as over-represented as the next chap."

V. F. Zaitsev of the Soviet Union said that western countries held more than half of the Secretariat posts while the Socialist countries held only 12 per cent. He said this was proof of political discrimination. The staff, he said, had lost its genuine international character because the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were under-represented.

U. Thant, who as Secretary-General must assume responsibility for assembling a competent staff while at the same time catering to the nationalism of the 121 governments that support it, realises it's impossible to resolve the conflicting demands.

The truth is that urgent domestic requirements prevent many governments from releasing to the UN their most competent people. Pride leads many countries to believe their nationals are unjustifiably assigned to posts below their abilities and training. Some fear that their best trained people, once outside the country, will not return after a period of service at the UN.

Others believe that having their nationals in key positions in the Secretariat will provide them with an advantage in knowing in advance the plans and programmes of the organisation. The problem of staffing the Secretariat to the satisfaction of all concerned is one of the problems that will always remain as long as the UN exists. (CONTINUED)

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## Census Takers Can Be Helpful

Tehran.—A census official working in the Bakhtiari of the Andika desert registered a 127-year-old man named Abdullah, who asked him to try and find a pretty town girl for him to marry. Abdullah's youngest child is four years old.

Another official taking the count in the southern town of Masjid-i-Suleiman came upon a girl who told him she had been obliged to leave school when she was in the 10th grade because she could not afford school books, etc. The generous official undertook to pay for the girl's books and stationery so that she could resume her schooling.

In the southern town of Keram a woman census-taker known locally to be a qualified mid-wife, was asked by an anxious housewife if she could kindly examine her to see whether she was pregnant!



Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, paid an official visit to United Nations Headquarters recently to confer with Secretary-General U Thant and address the General Assembly.

Seen after the President's address to the Assembly (l. to r.) are President Kaunda; Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan), President of the Assembly; and U Thant.

## WILL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAZHWAK SUCCEED SEC'Y GENERAL U THANT?

Tall, taciturn Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan is moving the UN General Assembly along these days at an accelerated, but even pace. Observers say it is a novel parliamentary accomplishment at the United Nations.

Since occupying the president's chair after his uncontested election last September, Pazhwak has regularly gavelled the Assembly to order promptly, as scheduled, causing some consternation among delegates who had been accustomed to sauntering to their seats 30 minutes or more late.

Pazhwak's confident, no-nonsense command, exercised from a high marble dais in the huge Assembly chamber, has sped up Assembly business except in one category. He has not been able to abbreviate the long-winded addresses of some of the more garrulous orators.

One result of the Pazhwak style of running things is that the Assembly this year may be able to coast to a comfortable year-end adjournment, as scheduled, on December 20. Himself a delegate, here for 18 years, the Afghanistan diplomat has seen past Assembly meetings degenerate into a frantic last-minute race with the clock to

get essential business completed.

Pazhwak's strict adherence to business while still observing all the diplomatic courtesies together with his easy availability to all seeking his attention and help, have thrown a new light upon the talents of this quiet man from an obscure country who has been around the UN for so many years.

In fact, among those who are reluctantly contemplating the need to select a successor to U Thant—who has still not indicated a willingness to offer himself for another term as secretary-general—Pazhwak is beginning to emerge as a bright prospect.

His credentials are as impressive as those of any of the three who have held the post.

A 47-year-old bachelor, he began his professional career in the field of journalism, serving as director of foreign publications in his government's press department, then as editor of the Kabul daily newspaper, "Islah," later as director-general of the Bakhtar News Agency and subsequently as director-general of information and press for his government.

In 1946, he was named cultural and press attaché of the Afghan embassy in London and then spent two years with the information section of the UN International Labour Organisation.

When he returned to his country's service in 1948 as press attaché in the Afghan embassy in Washington, he was made a member of his government's delegation to the Assembly, a post he held for 10 years while also filling other assignments. In 1958 he was appointed chairman of Afghanistan's UN delegation and its permanent representative with the rank of ambassador.

At the UN he served on the Economic and Social Council, was chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and in 1963 headed a UN fact-finding mission to examine relations between the Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese Buddhist community. He was also chairman of an ad hoc committee on Oman in 1964.

Always maintaining a very busy schedule, he has in addition represented his country at a number of international conferences including the Bandung Conference of 1955.

(Continued on page 4)

## Soviet Union Shows French Location Of Uranium Mines

The Soviet Union has used the visit of a French technical delegation to publicize, for the first time since World War II, the location of long-secret uranium mines.

The disclosure came after uranium-extraction centres in the Ukraine and in Central Asia had been inspected by French mining engineers.

One in the Ukraine was visited in 1959 by a United States group headed by John A. McCone, then Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, but the visit, which came at a time of reduced United States-Soviet tensions, was not reported in detail in the Soviet press.

The fact that the Soviet authorities have opened one of the most closely guarded sectors of their economy to French experts reflects the close relations that have developed between the two countries over the last year.

France is the principal uranium producer in Western Europe and one of the five or six leading producers in the world. The head of the delegation that visited the Soviet Union was Pierre Chardon, manager of a major uranium centre, the "Orez mine west of Lyons.

The unusual publicity given to the visit is also further evidence of the gradual unveiling of certain strategic sectors of the Soviet economy that has been noted in the last two years.

The Ukrainian centre is understood to be Zhelytye Vody, which means "yellow waters," a city of 40,000 at the northern end of the Krivoy Rog iron-mining district.

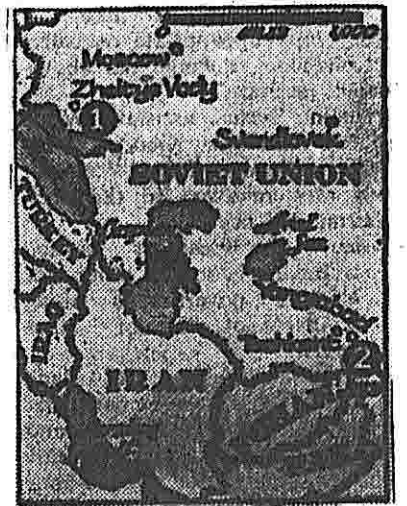
After an inspection of the mine, Tass, the Soviet press agency, quoted Mr. Chardon as having said that the "technology of uranium mining and processing and the organization of labour are up to the best modern standards." Underground mining of uranium poses special safety problems because of the presence of radon, a radioactive gas.

According to Tass, the French experts spent three days at the Central Asian mine, east of Tashkent, [at what is believed to be the town of Yangiabad, which means "new town" in the Uzbek language. Without being named Yangiabad, which has 10,000 residents, was described as the "uranium heart" of the Tien Shan mountains in which the mines are situated.]

At Yangiabad, Mr. Chardon was quoted as having found "new radiation-control instruments designed by Soviet engineers" and what he called an effective system to guard against radiation disease and other occupational ailments.

In the absence of published statistics, it is not known what share of the Soviet uranium supply stems from domestic sources. The Russians are known to import uranium from East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

In addition to the Soviet Union and France, the world's leading uranium-producing nations are the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia and the former Belgian Congo. (New York Times)



Soviet mines are said to be situated at Zhelytye Vody (1) and also at Yangiabad (2).

## THE MOON RACE

BY A.H. WALLEH

When the full moon was behind a hill,  
It was the only moment he kept still.  
Then he broke the silence with a large grin,  
His blue lips showing awfully thin.  
Fingering the flask of the White Horse,  
He said the moon race was a real farce.  
Why didn't Americans and Russians learn?  
How to trap the moon with a simple turn!  
They should keep watch on a ridge this time,  
And not spend on her a single dime.  
Waiting till she gets near and near,  
Then grab her without any fear.  
Dragging her like a witch to the crowd,  
Would make the moon catchers real proud.  
This is the way to get the moon down to earth,  
But have an eye on babies after birth.  
They may grow up like angels divine,  
Or each may become another Frankenstein.

## WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ROUNDUP

### ASIAN GAMES

Tennis players among the sports delegation from Afghanistan which left Kabul this past Sunday to compete in the Asian games in Bangkok may not be able to play under favourable circumstances at all. The courts are not fit for play.

General Kris Sivara, President of Thailand's Lawn Tennis Association, declared the hard courts constructed especially for the Asian games off bounds for practice, ordered the contractors to make them acceptable by the time the games start on December 9th.

The courts were found to be uneven in finish, showing cracks on the surface, and having slopes and rough spots at the baselines. They must be repaired in time since Thailand has no other hard courts which are up to international standards and have facilities for spectators.

In other Asian Games news, it was reported that the approximately 500 women competitors in Bangkok would have to undergo inspection by a team of women doctors to verify their sex. This practice was carried out also at the European athletic championships held in Budapest earlier this year.

### AMERICAN FOOTBALL WINDUP

After this disappointing 10-10 tie between Michigan State and Notre Dame, in the season's climax game, the concluding honours and bowl game announcements came as welcome refreshment. The two teams also tied in the final coaches' and sports writers' polls for the mythical national championship.

Winner of the 1966 Heisman Trophy as college football's player of the year was Steve Spurrier, Florida's all-purpose quarterback, who holds numerous Southeastern Conference passing records. Chosen by a poll of sports writers and tele-

casters, Spurrier collected 433 of the 869 first place votes as the overwhelming favourite.

The schedule for the year-end bowl contests between the nation's top teams is almost complete. Foes for Mississippi in Houston's Bluebonnet Bowl and Georgia in the Cotton Bowl will be announced soon. In the other classics:

Rose Bowl—Purdue (8-2) vs. Southern California (7-2).

Orange Bowl—Georgia Tech (9-0) Nebraska (9-0).

Sugar Bowl—Alabama (8-0) vs. vs. Florida (8-1).

Gator Bowl—Tennessee (6-3) vs. Syracuse (8-2).

### URUGUAY TO HOST BB

The world men's basketball championship will be held in Montevideo June 1 to June 11 next year, Uruguayan authorities confirmed Tuesday. Thirteen countries are scheduled to participate.

The tournament is being organized by the Uruguayan Basketball Federation under the sponsorship of FIBA, the International Federation of Amateur Basketball.

Uruguay, the host country, will have its national team enter directly into the semifinals. Other participating countries include the United States, the Soviet Union, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Poland, Japan, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Mexico and Italy.

The winner of the current African zone tournament in Tunisia, and the winner of the South American championship, scheduled in Mendoza, Argentina, next month, will also take part.

### JAPAN DEFEATS DODGERS

To the Japanese the series between the best American baseball team and the winner of the Japan Series between the best teams of their two professional leagues constitutes the real World Series. And in their estimation, the Yomiuri Giants of Tokyo are world champions.

Although the Dodgers lost to the Baltimore Orioles in the World Series in four straight games and came to Japan without the service of their two best pitchers, Sandy Koufax and Don Drysdale, and their star team captain, Maury Wills, the best of seven series between the Yomiuri Giants and the Dodgers, won by the former 4-0, was the nearest yet to a realisation of a true world championship.

The Dodgers dropped the last four games of their 18-game tour, compiled a total record of nine wins, one tie, eight losses. "The Japanese have learned a lot more about baseball than when we were here ten years ago," commented Walt Alston, the Dodgers manager. In 1956 the Dodgers won 14, lost four.

### SANDY KOUFAX RETIRES

Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers, baseball's best and highest paid pitcher, announced his retirement last week, to the dismay of everyone who knew or had even heard of him. A steadily worsening arthritic left arm caused the most recent American national hero to step off his pedestal.

Since August 1964, his left elbow had bothered him. He finished that year in pain, and managed to win 26 games in 1965 even though the arm, under treatment, still bothered him.

With dignity and integrity befitting his modesty, Koufax announced that he didn't know what his future plans might be, but that he was worried that he might lose the use of the arm entirely if he did not quit now. The decision was reached before the end of the season.

Koufax pitched four no-hit games in his career, one a perfect game. He struck out 382 batters in one season, a major league record. For five consecutive years he led the National League in lowest earned run average. He's won the coveted Cy Young award as outstanding

pitcher in the major leagues an unprecedented three times.

### EL CORDOBES STRAINS ARM

Manuel Benitez, "El Cordobes," who is to bullfighting what Sandy Koufax was to baseball, also has his future seriously threatened by an injury to his million dollar arm.

Spain's most spectacular, most successful and wealthiest matador reported that he had dangerously injured his vulnerable right arm while water-skiing in Acapulco, Mexico, last month.

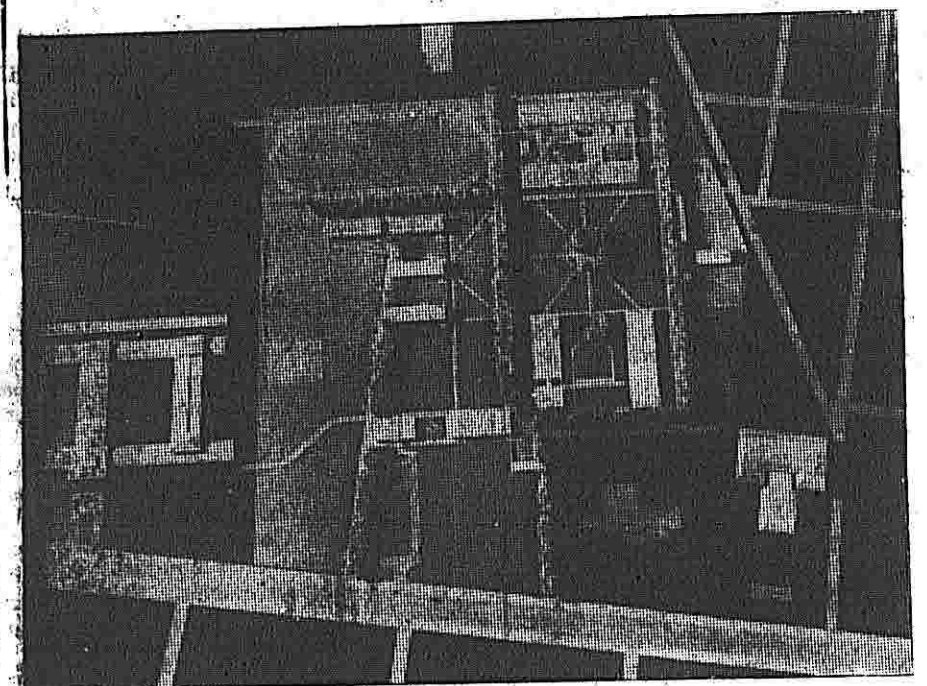
His right arm, which is the sword arm, had once before caused him intense pain. It was operated on early this year and only briefly hampered his bullfighting career. Fully recovered, El Cordobes fought a full-fledged season of almost daily fights all across Spain and southern France.

When the 1966 Spanish season ended in October he went to Mexico for a lengthy tour. It was after completing the Mexican engagement that he wrenched his arm. His doctor has issued a formal statement that he is professionally incapacitated for the present and will have to undergo new surgery.

That arm, combined with his daring in the ring and wildly unorthodox style of bullfighting, raised El Cordobes from utter poverty and the anonymity of a torero buff to the status of a millionaire, national hero, and international figure in less than five years.

Many traditional-minded fans in Spain, where bullfighting is regarded as much a science as an art, consider El Cordobes an upstart and a sensationalist who cannot be compared stylistically with such historical greats as Antonio Ordenez, friend of Ernest Hemingway.

But it is generally conceded that El Cordobes has done more than anyone in the last decade to revive bullfighting as a national spectator sport.



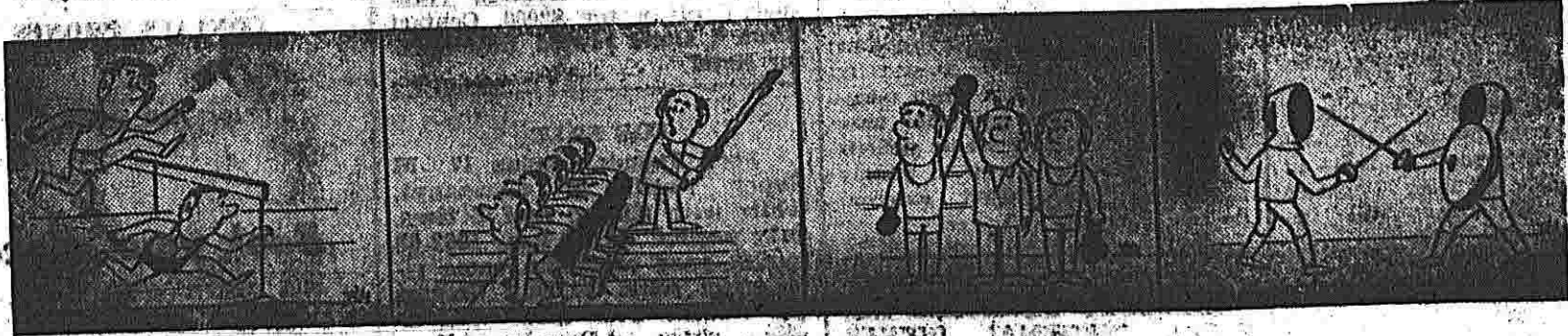
Here is a model view of the setting of new AIT. In the foreground is the Karte Char road. To the left is the old AIT annex which appears as a rectangle. The white path leads from the annex to the new administration building. Behind this building is a multipurpose building. The four buildings to the rear are the dormitories behind which is the track. A part of the present College of Engineering can be seen behind it. To the right are the workshops with rows of trees on both sides. The buildings opposite the workshops near the multipurpose building are the classrooms. To the right near the Karte Char road is the government drugs depot.

This new AIT will include classrooms, library, combination auditorium and dining hall, and offices for up to 750 students as well as dormitories for 400 students. A series of shops, including automotive, mechanical, electrical, civil aviation and building construction, will provide facilities for modern practical instruction.

AIT provides a four year course in grades 10 through 13; at the end of which students will graduate as technicians. There is a great need in Afghanistan's growing industries and other development projects for graduates of this programme.

AIT was established in 1951 as a secondary technical training school, and USAID began working with the Afghan government in assisting its development in 1954. Initially a team of educators under USAID contract from the University of Wyoming provided assistance to the school. In 1965, a similar group from Southern Illinois University was hired to continue this assistance.

It is hoped that the greater opportunities made possible by this new school will be utilised by worthy students from all parts of Afghanistan. It is the fervent wish of all concerned that maximum benefits from this activity will be realised by both the public and private sectors.





## 3 Short Truces Announced By Allied Forces In S. V.

Three ceasefire periods by South Vietnam and its allies were announced Wednesday by the South Vietnamese government.

The communique said "the Republic of Vietnam and its allies have orders to take measures for self-defence, if necessary, during the ceasefires."

Following is the text of the South Vietnam communique:

"The government of the Republic of Vietnam, after consultation with the allied governments, has decided that no offensive military actions will be undertaken by the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam and its allies against the communist forces in both south and North Vietnam during the following periods:

"1—on the occasion of Christmas from (0700) December 24, 1966, (Saigon time) to (0700) December 26, 1966.

"2—On the occasion of Christmas from (0700), December 31, 1966 to (0700) January 2, 1967.

"3. On the occasion of Tet (lunar new year) from (0700) February 8, 1967, until (0700) February 12, 1967.

"The armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam and its allies have standing orders to take, if necessary, any appropriate measures for self-defence during the above-mentioned periods."

In Austin, Texas, assistant White House Press Secretary George Christian told newsmen that "President Johnson was involved in the decision during the day."

He said the President participated in the decision "as chief of state of this government along with the chiefs of state of other governments."

On November 26 the Viet Cong Radio carried an announcement that all Viet Cong main force units and guerrillas have been ordered to carry out no attacks for two 48-hour periods covering Christmas and New Year.

U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk said U.S. military forces in Vietnam remembering last year, will be cautious about the holiday truce and be ready for shooting.

"Everybody remembers last year and the violations of the truce by the other side Rusk told newsmen. "We will have to watch ourselves and keep ourselves in a position to shoot back."

Rusk spoke with reporters at O'Hara international airport.

Asked whether the holiday truce agreement might be a stepping stone toward negotiations for peace, Rusk replied:

"We have not seen any basis for that."

The problem of negotiations for peace "has not been lack of contact," he added, indicating the reluctance toward talks lay on the communist side. "I would not read more" into the truce "than what appears," he said, "and connect it with any extended pause in bombing."

Asked about the forecasts that the Vietnam war could run on for up to 10 years, Rusk replied:

"As long as they keep coming from the North we'll be there to meet them."

Dean Rusk said Wednesday that an unofficial trip to North Vietnam by comedian Dick Gregory would pose some problems for us and for him.

Rusk did not elaborate on the "problems" and officially no one in the State Department would say what action would be taken if Gregory asked for approval to visit Hanoi to entertain American prisoners of war.

Gregory said Wednesday he plans

to leave Monday for Hanoi to see if he can entertain the prisoners during the Christmas holidays.

U.S. State Department official said Gregory has a passport valid until next June except for travel to North Vietnam, communist China, North Korea, Albania and Cuba.

Gregory has not asked the Department to make an exception and let him visit Hanoi though it has been easing travel bans over the past year. If it is believed that the travel of a private citizen to one of the off-limits areas is in the national interest, an exception can be made.

Privately, officials did not think Gregory would qualify for approval but they did not rule out the possibility that he might obtain some valuable information on American prisoners.

Three South Vietnamese civilians were killed and 19 were wounded Wednesday when artillery fire of the U.S. first infantry division fell in a village, a U.S. military spokesman disclosed.

An artillery battery fired nine rounds of 105-millimeter shells into Tan Uyen village during the course of a routine fire mission, the U.S. command said.

"An initial report indicated that the error was caused by a misplot in firing data," a statement said. "The investigation is continuing and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken."

Meanwhile, units of the U.S. 1st infantry division, supported by air strikes and gunship help, killed 64 enemy troops in fighting 125 miles north of Saigon, U.S. military headquarters reported Thursday.

Simultaneously, headquarters disclosed two new operations were underway by other elements of the 1st infantry division and that Australian troops also had launched a new search and destroy sweep. So far, little contact with the enemy was reported.

The Liberation armed forces in Tay Ninh province, South Vietnam completely smashed a large-scale "mopping-up" operation conducted by 30,000 U.S. and puppet troops against Chau Thanh and Duong Hinh Chau districts from November 3 to 21, according to the South Vietnam liberation press agency, quoted by Hsinuha.

## UN Assembly

(Contd. from page 1)

geria were among those who supported the Soviet proposal.

UN Secretary-General U Thant said Wednesday that greater cooperation with the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) might lessen Israeli-Arab clashes.

The Secretary-General emphasised that the truce teams are not equipped to undertake preventive roles such as those carried out in the Gaza strip and in Cyprus by UN peacekeeping forces. He said, however, that an observation operation such as that the UNTSO can be made more effective and even prevent clashes if both sides cooperate with it.

He suggested that it could be made still more effective if given greater mobility by use of a helicopter or a speedboat on Lake Tiberias—scene of frequent clashes.

Meanwhile the belief mounted, among UN diplomats Wednesday that U Thant has decided to accept another term as Secretary-General, but there was no confirmation from him or any official UN source.

"He will stay" was the confident prediction of many close associates of the 57-year-old Burmese diplomat who has been the UN's chief executive for five years. None would add that they knew for sure.

**U THANT MAY STAY**

Members of the 15-nation Security Council met informally to draft an appeal acceptable to Thant, who has been under constant pressure to remain on the job ever since he announced on September 1 that he would not offer himself for another term.

He agreed later in the month to stay on until the end of the current General Assembly, expected on December 20.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, President of the Council for November, was taking a leading role in persuading Thant to remain.

Informants said he drafted an appeal to Thant saying that the present international situation and problems confronting the United Nations require Thant's strong leadership. Goldberg presented the appeal to other Council members for their approval.

Council sources said the draft will be considered at a closed meeting of the Council again today, and if approved it will be presented to Thant. If Thant's reaction is favourable the Council would meet again on Friday to approve a recommendation that Thant be nominated for a full five-year term.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

**SANTINGO, Chile, Dec. 1.** (DPA).—Chile and Zambia—two of the world's biggest copper producers—are about to cooperate closely in the fields of production, sales and processing the red metal.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda arrived here yesterday and was immediately received by Chile's President Eduardo Frei.

According to reliable sources, Chile plans to send copper mining engineers and technicians to Zambia while Chilean copper-processing companies will help Zambia to build up a similar industry or establish their own plants in the African country.

**BEIRUT, Dec. 1.** (Reuters).—U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy left Beirut Tuesday for Amman after a two-day visit to the Lebanon in the course of a tour of some Arab countries.

Senator Kennedy, who arrived here on Saturday from Cairo, had talks with President Charles Helouh Prime Minister Abdullah al-Yafi, and a number of officials while in Beirut.

**TEHRAN, Dec. 1.** (AP).—The commander of Iran's western forces in Kermanshah, General Hassan Ali Saedi, has been assassinated, according to reports reaching Tehran Tuesday.

**TUNIS, Dec. 1.** (Tass).—The republic of Tunisia now has a population of 4,457,466, the newspaper al-Sabih reported today publishing the first results of a census.

**LONDON, Dec. 1.** (Reuters).—Britain has increased overseas purchases of textile goods by nearly 10 million sterling so far this year, Trade Ministry statisticians disclosed.

For the first 10 months of the year imports recorded by customs showed a value of 135,083,000 sterling compared with 125,651,000 sterling in the same period last year.

**AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1.** (Reuters). President Johnson Tuesday announced that the Federal government was to slash its spending by \$5,300 million but said he could say nothing yet about any tax increase.

The cut in spending would include a saving of more than \$3,000 million between now and the end of the current fiscal year next June 30, he said.

**HARBOR BEACH, Michigan, Dec. 1.** (AP).—The freighter Daniel J. Morrell, with a crew of 33 aboard, apparently broke up and sank in storm-lashed Lake Huron Tuesday night, the coast guard said Wednesday.

A survivor of the ship was picked up by a coast guard helicopter late Wednesday. Seven bodies were recovered.

**PARIS, Dec. 1.** (Tass).—Pakistani President Ayub Khan left here by air for home Wednesday after an unofficial visit to France. While in Paris, Ayub Khan met President de Gaulle discussing the present international situation, specifically, the Vietnam problem and other issues relating to the situation in Asia.

**KATHMANDU, Dec. 1.** (Reuters).—The Chairman of Burma's revolutionary council, General Ne Win, and his wife arrived here yesterday for a four-day state visit of Nepal.

**BELGRADE, Dec. 1.** (Tass).—Josip Broz Tito, the President of Yugoslavia will be on an unofficial visit in Rumania in December at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, the General Secretary of the Rumanian communist party, the Tanjug agency reports.

**NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.** (Reuters).—India's House of the People (Lower House of Parliament) Wednesday passed a bill which prevents policemen from becoming members of trade unions.

The bill, which has already been passed by the Upper house, will apply to the whole of India.

Home Affairs Minister, Chavan, said the bill had become necessary because "certain agencies were attempting to tamper with the loyalties of the guardians of the law."

More than 14,000 Delhi policemen observed a one-day token fast Tuesday in protest against the bill.

**BOMBAY, Dec. 1.** (Reuters).—Sir Giles Guthrie, Chairman of BOAC, said here Wednesday he would meet Indian government officials soon to study their plans for facilities for supersonic aircraft.

He told a press conference that BOAC had reserved applications for eight Concord and six American supersonic planes.

The supersonic aircraft were expected to come to India by 1972, he said.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.** (AP).—More than 11 million tons of American grain—one-fifth of the total U.S. wheat production—has been shipped to India over the last 12 months, the U.S. State Department said Wednesday.

In addition urgent consideration is being given by President Johnson to an interim arrangement for grain after the present agreement expires next month.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey, by noting the magnitude of the American grain shipments to India in effect replied to left wing attacks in the Indian parliament that the United States was delaying grain shipments while Indians faced the threat of starvation.

McCloskey said U.S. deliveries have been running at the rate of 600,000 to 700,000 tons per month.

## NASA Gets Striking Photographs Of Crater Copernicus On Moon

Strikingly clear new photographs of the moon, made public Wednesday, showed one of the most prominent lunar features—crater Copernicus—to be a rough and barren badlands desert.

Mountains rise up from the flat floor of the centre of the crater, and they have slopes up to 30 degrees.

One picture, looking due north from the crater's southern rim, shows on the horizon the 3,000 ft. (914 m.) high Gay-Lussac promontory in the Carpathian mountains.

Cliffs on the crater's rim are 304m. high and show clear traces of the continual slippage or downward movement of debris.

The pictures were released Wednesday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Centre at Hampton, Virginia.

They were taken by Lunar Orbiter II on November 23, when the spacecraft was 45.3 km. above the moon's surface and 241 km. due south of the centre of Copernicus.

The pictures were stored by the spacecraft, and transmitted on command last Monday to the NASA deep space network at Goldstone, California.

A spokesman said the transmission was delayed five days, from November 23 to 28, to a period when the spacecraft was in a favourable position with regard to the ground station and with regard to the sun, and when the vehicle was not taking pictures. He said atmospheric conditions were not a factor.

The transmissions thus produced the first closeup pictures of the Copernicus crater.

Copernicus, 96 km. across and 3 km. deep, dominates the upper left quarter of the moon as seen from the earth.

## OECD Production Rises 27 Per Cent In Five Years

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.**—This year's mid-decade review of progress by the 21 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shows total production, measured in constant prices, has risen by about 27 per cent.

The means there is little doubt the 50 per cent growth goal for this decade will be achieved, according to United States Ambassador to the OECD Philip H. Trezise. In fact, he said, the OECD review projects a combined gross national product for 1970 that will be 60 per cent above 1960.

"There are some interesting implications in this kind of expansion," Ambassador Trezise said in an address to the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels Thursday.

"By 1965, average per capita production in the OECD countries was \$1,900. After 10 years, this figure could rise to more than \$3,000. In a general way, even after allowing for a substantial rate of investment, average levels of consumption—which is to say, standards of living—would have more than doubled in the OECD countries."

"Even if material well-being is not the only aim of our societies, I think most people would agree that it is an important and desirable one and that we ought to maintain or even speed up recent rates of progress."

In the ambassador's view, steady expansion at a high rate without excessive inflationary pressures is possible. "We do not need to have stop-and-go economies. We can have growth without growing pains," he said.

Tax policies favourable to investment in new plant and equipment. "A fast advance in new technology or automation."

"Institutions that make it possible for business to obtain new capital at reasonable cost."

"A large degree of competition to ensure that resources are being put to efficient use. Public policy should operate to deter restrictive practices on the part of either business or labour."

"A labour force constantly improving in quality, skills and mobility."

Ambassador Trezise cited trade policy as one of the two main aspects of international economic policy important to steady growth. It is no accident that the rapid growth of output in OECD countries has been accompanied by even more rapid growth of their foreign trade, he said.

The second principal issue for international policy is reform of the world monetary system, he said. He added that any system finally decided upon should: continue to provide the monetary basis for sustained high world rates of production and trade; permit a reasonably free flow of capital from surplus to scarcity areas; function so that when members of the system encounter temporary balance-of-payments deficits they will not be driven to unduly disruptive internal and external policies.

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## ARAB DEFENCE COUNCIL TO MEET ON DEC. 7

**CAIRO, Dec. 1.** (AP).—General Al Amer, head of the Joint Arab Command, has summoned the Joint Arab Defence Council to convene in Cairo December 7.

Arab Foreign Ministers also were invited to attend, the sources said.

The sources could not say what subjects the meeting would discuss, but its probable main topic will be the recent Israeli attack on Jordan and its consequences.

Algerian President Boumedienne last night expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and called for further efforts to enable Palestinians to "liberate their homeland."

Addressing a special session of the United Arab Republic National Assembly, he condemned Israeli aggression on Arab territory.

In a speech welcoming Boumedienne, President Nasser said close links between the peoples of the UAR and Algeria were an important factor in the struggle of the Arab nations.

In Amman yesterday a Jordanian military spokesman denied that a Jordan force fired on Israeli farmers Tuesday in the area of the big Israeli attack.

The spokesman said Israeli forces fired first after they had brought four troop-carrying armoured cars into position. The Jordanian forces returned their fire with no casualties.

The spokesman added that a complaint has been lodged with the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

## PAZHWAQ

(Contd. from page 3)

the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations in 1961 and the second conference of non-aligned nations in Cairo in 1964.

An alert, intelligent man, he is not unaware that his name is frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for secretary-general should U Thant retire, and he has made a point of emphasising his neutrality on controversial issues. Of course, being president of the Assembly has made it easier and necessary for him to maintain this image.

In discussions with press correspondents here, Pazhwak has talked freely, but carefully avoided involvement in any of the controversial issues before the Assembly.

He has let it be known in a casual, offhanded manner that he is available for any service he might render the organisation, but he hasn't stressed it.

Pazhwak has many things in his favour, if and when the UN looks for a successor to U Thant. He comes from a neutral nation which has stressed non-alignment. He is an Asian, a happy medium between African and white. He carries himself with dignity, and in general looks like what a secretary-general should be. (CONTINENTAL PRESS).

**DIRECTORY AVAILABLE**  
A Commercial Directory has just been published in English. Those who are interested, can buy it from the Chamber of Commerce, Kabul.

**FOR SALE**  
'62-'63 model VW Transport Bus, Good Condition, 4 extra tires, wheels and necessary tools, \$300-'64-'65 model Bedford Transport Caravan for \$2000. Contact Room 4, Hotel Jawid, near Spin-zar Hotel

**FOR SALE**  
Ford Taunus Sedan 17 M Super (built in Germany), white with sliding roof, 5 tires, duty unpaid, 36,000 km., 1962-'63 model, good condition, some vital spare parts \$1,250. Contact Dr. Dahlke P.O. Box 194 or phone office of Faculty of Economics at Kabul University 23969

## AT THE CINEMA

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30 p.m. American cinema-scope film in colour.  
**WHEN I WAS A THIEF** in Farsi and at 7, and 9 p.m. in English.

**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American cinema-scope film in colour.  
**WHEN I WAS A THIEF** in Farsi and at 5 p.m. in English.

**BEHZAD CINEMA**  
At 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m.  
Indian Film—**PANT RATAN**  
At 2 p.m.  
Indian film in colour **GANGA JAMNA**